[TFR 18-1]

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN SIDE OF THE JOINT RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON THE RESULTS OF THE WORK AS OF 21 SEPTEMBER 1992

Significant work has been performed by the Russian section of the Commission after the May/June plenary session of the Commission. This has been done through verification of documentary information and oral evidence at the Commission's disposal.

The work was organized according to the four areas defined during previous work: the Second World War, the war in Korea, the war in Vietnam and the "Cold War". To meet the desires of the American side of the Commission, facts relating to the wars in Korea and Vietnam were verified first. As of today, through exacting verification of documentary information and interrogation of witnesses and participants in the events of all four areas of investigation, we have succeeded in establishing the following:

a) The War in Vietnam. Several additional documents were discovered in the archives of the MBRF and the SVR RF. This is in addition to the information communicated to the previous plenary session regarding American military personnel in the USSR who had deserted from military service and, with the help of the KGB, were conveyed to the territory of the Soviet Union. Of specific interest is a report of the Chairman of the KGB, Shelepin, to the TsK of the CPSU. This was on the shoot down on 23 March 1961 in Laos of an American "Dakota" aircraft. The Assistant US Military Attache to Vietnam, Major Lourens Bejli [Laurence Bailey], was on board this aircraft. He parachuted and was taken prisoner by a unit of the Pathet-Lao. The remaining crew members perished. Laurence Bailey was interrogated by the Vietnamese and according to the available information was not taken to the territory of the USSR.

Several documents from the GRU were found concerning

[TFR 18-2]

the participation of Soviet military advisers in the Vietnamese PVO. Included in these documents are reports on downed American aircraft: 26 July 1965 - 2 aircraft in the Sontai area; 24 July - 3 F-4C aircraft (one aircraft burned up, the crew of the second was taken prisoner, the third crashed in Laos). A report from 31 July 1965 contains accounts of battles on 24 and 26 July with American aircraft and elements of the Vietnamese PVO. In the first battle on 24 July, 5 aircraft were shot down. (One aviator was taken prisoner). On the 26th, another 4 aircraft were shot down. (The fate of the flyers is not clear).

A report was found in the archives of the MID RF in the name of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs N. P. Firyubin on the practice of sending packages for American aviators held prisoner in North Vietnam through channels of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR. In particular, it is reported that in 1972 the Ministry of Communications of the USSR received 521 packages for forwarding to Hanoi. 407 of these were sent back by the Vietnamese without any explanation.

The journey through Moscow of the 3 American flyers freed by authorities of the DRV en route to Stockholm on 27 SEP 72 is documented.

Documents provided by the MB RF, SVR RF and GRU GSh VC RF attest to the fact that American citizens taken prisoner in Vietnam were not taken to the USSR, and that employees of these departments did not personally take part in their interrogations. At the same time, the oral evidence of participants in military activities in Vietnam does not fully correspond to the documentary information. Because of this, it is impossible to rule out that there may be breakthroughs regarding this question. The work is continuing.

b) War in Korea.

From the entire set of documents from state and departmental archives of the Russian Federation concerning the Korean war, of greatest interest is the information on 68 American prisoners of war. These

were discovered in the archives of the MO of Russia. 54 of the POWs are mentioned by name (a list was given to the Americans). In addition, the archives contain documents on the detention on 3 DEC 52 in the Port Arthur Rajon of an American

[TFR 18-3]

aircraft (forced to land) with a crew of two US Army Lt. Colonels. There are also documents on the shoot down on 12 January 1953 in the An'dun Rajon (China) of an American Strategic Aviation aircraft of the 91st Reconnaissance Detachment with a crew of 9 men. Colonel Ennot and Major Baul were also on this aircraft. (A total of 11 Americans were delivered to Peking).

Mentioned in documents of the 64th Fighter Corps, (which took part in military actions in Korea) is a US Air Force 1LT Voris. (perhaps Pol' [Paul] van Vuris) He was killed in Korea.

In documents of the GRU GSh VS of the USSR there is information that by the time the Chinese volunteers entered Korea there were about 4,000 foreign prisoners of war. Of this number 1,100 men later died of wounds and disease. 30 men were liberated. In Korea in July 1951, counting the newly captured, there were more than 3500 foreign prisoners of war.

According to this information, all prisoners were placed in two camps in Korea (On the border of North Korea and Manchuria). At the same time there is a document in the SVR RF, received in 1951 from the Chinese side, where five camps for foreign POWs were listed in the territory of North Korea. They include: Khekiseki - 1,738 Americans and 389 negroes (as stated in the document); Ts'kotsin - 369 Americans; Sukan - 124 Americans; Kinka - 1 American and 1 negro; Pkhen'yan - 25 Americans and 5 negroes. The total, according to this document, in 1951 in North Korea was 2,257 Americans and 395 negroes (as stated in the document).

Of special interest are records found in the archives of the President of the RF of conversations between I. V. Stalin and Mao Tse Tung, Chou En Lai and Kim Il Sung, concerning the Korean War period. In particular, a conversation between Stalin and Chou En Lai on 19 September 1952 raised the question of exchanging prisoners of war. The question of the exchange of prisoners of war was tied to the rapid cessation of hostilities, the removal of all foreign forces from, and the reunification of, Korea. Even if all these conditions were fulfilled, as the document makes clear, the temporary detention of 20% of prisoners of war by both sides [probably refers to the People's Republic of China and North Korea] was envisaged for an indefinite period as an instrument of political pressure on the US government.

[TFR 18-4]

Documentary evidence of American citizens who were taken prisoner in Korea and who are now currently in the territory of the USSR has not been found.

c) Second World War

Verification of documents and oral evidence concerning US citizens missing during the Second World War is basically complete. Specifically, it has been established that, of 22,558 US citizens liberated by soldiers of the Red Army from Nazi captivity, 22,554 men were repatriated in 1945-46. Only two who died by accident (buried in Odessa), one killed on the trip to Odessa (burial location unknown), and possibly one who escaped from a camp in May 1945 - Dzhekson Fred [Fred Jackson] remained in the territory of the USSR. Presently, information is being verified on the fates of 81 US citizens who were undergoing hospital treatment at the time of repatriation.

According to available information, 119 US citizens who fought on the German side found themselves on the territory of the USSR as POWs after Germany's capitulation. All these American citizens, mainly of German nationality, received long periods of imprisonment. Subsequently 17 of them died in prison. (At present, we have succeeded in establishing the exact burial location of only eight.) The remainder was sent to their homeland.

Special attention is due the fate of 730 American aviators. In this, all the complexities and contradictions of the relationship between the USSR and US in World War II are reflected. For a variety of reasons they were forced to land on the territory of the USSR, where they were interned. Most of them were later repatriated to their homeland through camps in Odessa and a special camp for interned American aviators in the village of Lunacharskiy near Tashkent. Several of them died and were buried on the territory of the USSR. Today it is known that on Kamchatka alone, 9 American aviators are buried. This includes the six-man crew of an aircraft shot down by mistake by Soviet anti-aircraft gunners. As we still have not found the documents from the Lunacharskij camp, the possibility that there are still graves of American aviators on the territory of the former USSR cannot be excluded.

[TFR 18-5]

While work in the archives of the former KGB was underway, documents were found that revealed the tragedy of US citizens who turned up on the territory of the USSR because of post-war border changes. These are mostly Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians and Russians by nationality, born in the US and possessing American citizenship. By means of threats and blackmail these people were forced to renounce their American citizenship. Most of them were then sentenced to long jail terms for "espionage". Only a few of the 49 people managed to return to their homeland in the 70's. The majority of them died, but five - Korishin B. I., Krivenko M.M., Semko M.I., Yarema D. A., Megitz F. D. to this day live on the territory of the former USSR. These are very elderly people, none of who has expressed a wish to return to his homeland, but who ask only help in finding their remaining relatives.

Now and then we find in the archives simply horrible evidence of the experience of a strange time. One such document is an appeal from Abakumov to Stalin with a request for permission to execute American citizen Oggins in prison without trial or investigation, and to tell his relatives that he died of illness. The request was approved and this unfortunate man was done away with. An investigation showed that he was absolutely innocent and was rehabilitated at our instigation on 28 July 1991. A collection of documents has been put together concerning this case and a similar case. The other concerns the American Braun-Kliford Charl'z [Brown-Clifford Charles], who died in the Verkhne-Ural'sk prison. The documents will be given by the Russian President to M. Toone during his visit.

Among the latest finds the most important may be documents which show that in 1939, besides Polish prisoners of war, several dozens of people with Anglo-American last names were transported onto the territory of the USSR. Their citizenship has not yet been established. It has not been ruled out that there might have been Americans among those confined in the Kozel'sk, Starobel'sk and Ostashkov camps. Presently this possibility is being investigated. In addition, the TsGASA is conducting a page-by-page investigation of a large sum of documents from the convoy troops. The first look at this archival fond has already revealed several American citizens located on the territory of the USSR in

[TFR 18-6]

1947-1948. Specifically, Kennedi Al'ton Karlos and Khar'yan Dzhekob [Jacob] Ruben were taken to Butyrskij prison on 23 February 1948, and Chapman-Bousten Dzhon [Chapman-Boston John] was transported from Lefortovo prison to a Vorkuta camp on 4 January 1947. Their fates are being investigated.

d) "Cold War"

No documents exist dealing specifically with US citizens during the "Cold War". Information on US citizens in the USSR during the "Cold War" can be found in various documents in state and departmental archives of Russia. Verification of information on the presence of 8 US citizens in USSR camps and prisons, and also 4 in special psychiatric and prison hospitals, showed:

- Sparks Sidney-Rey was held in Rechniy Special Camp No. 6 in Vorkuta and was freed by amnesty on 13 December 1955.

- Stevis Tomas was held in Krasnoyarsk Kraj; his fate is being investigated.

- Koks Gommer-Garol'd [Cox Homer Harold] was held in Rechniy Camp No. 6 in Vorkuta and was freed on 10 July 1953.

- Braun-Klifford [Brown Clifford] was held in the Verkhne- Ural'sk prison and was freed on 25 May 1953.

Besides them, in 1953 the following American citizens were in places of detention in the USSR: Lilend Tauers [Leland Towers], Marchuk V. T., Verdin U. E., Noubl [Noble] D. All of these US citizens were transferred to their homeland in 1954-1955.

With the exception of V. Gamil'ton [Hamilton], documents from special and prison psychiatric hospitals do not contain information about American citizens. It may be the case that in the information from 1953, Soviet citizens who were convicted of espionage for the USA are included under the term "US criminals".

A second large set of documents on the fate of American citizens missing in the territory of the USSR deals with violations of the USSR air border by American aircraft. This is basically a "secret" history, in which the special services of the US and USSR are involved. There is documentary evidence on 10 such occurrences:

1. A B-29 was shot down on 8 April 1950 by Soviet fighters

[TFR 18-7]

in the Libav [Libau] area. At the spot where the aircraft crashed into the sea an oil slick was discovered. The fate of the crew is unknown.

2. A B-29 was shot down on 26 December 1950 by Soviet fighters in the area at the mouth of the river Tyumen'-Ula (border with Korea). The aircraft crashed into the sea about 50 miles south of Cape Seysyura. The crew was not found.

3. "Neptune" N 5 of the 6th Patrol-Bombing Air Squadron of the USAF was shot down on 6 November 1951 in the area of Cape Ostrov by Soviet fighters in the territorial waters of the USSR. The aircraft crashed into the water about 18 miles from shore. The wreckage of the aircraft and remains of the crew were not found.

4. A B-29 was shot down by Soviet fighters on 7 October 1952 in the territorial waters of the USSR in the south-east part of the Little Kurile chain (Yurij Island). In the impact area a headless corpse was found with the documents of First Lieutenant Bumkhen Dzhon Robertson and fragments of a document with the signature Dzhems Smit [James Smith], Captain, intelligence officer of the U.S. Armed Forces.

5. A B-50 was shot down by Soviet fighters in the area of Askol'd Island (near Vladivostok). The co-pilot of the aircraft was rescued by a US vessel. Information on the 16 other crew members of this aircraft was not found in the archives.

6. A B-47 was shot down by Soviet fighters in the area of the Kurile Islands on 18 April 1955. Soviet fishermen observed an explosion and a column of smoke in the ocean. This was in Soviet territorial waters about 13 kilometers west of the settlement of Nikol'skoye (Beringa Island). The fate of the crew is unknown.

7. A "Duglas" [Douglas] 118 that violated the air border of the USSR in the area of Lake Ada-Eri and was forced to land in the area of Agdam on 27 June 1958. Before the landing 5 parachutists jumped from the aircraft, and after the landing 4 members of the US Army crew jumped from the burning aircraft. On the aircraft were: Brenen Brazh, Layz, Krents, Shul'ts, Keyn, Lyurer, Ol'men, Rimer, Seypo. All were transferred to the representative of the USA in Turkey.

8. A C-130 was shot down by Soviet fighters in the area of Yerevan on 2 September 1958. During examination of this area, parts of a burned aircraft, the remains of five human bodies and documents were found. The crew of the aircraft consisted of: Edvard Dzho-Dzheros [Edward Joe Jeros?], Rude Dzh. Sviestr, Dzhon Irsimson, Villar Manuel' Reakrdo [Ricardo?], Lerou Prayss [Price?].

[TFR 18-8]

9. An RB-47 was shot down by Soviet fighters in the area of Cape Svyatoy Nos on 1 July 1960. Members of the aircraft crew who parachuted out, Makkouk Dzhon Richard [McKone, John Richard] and Olmsted Frimen Brus [Olmstead Freeman Bruce] were turned over to a representative of the US Embassy in the USSR on 25 January 1961.

10. Information on aircraft fragments and the skeleton of a flier recovered by fishermen about 70 miles north of Cape Svyatoj Nos. The documents showed he was POZA Yevgenij Ernest, born in 1922.

Of course there has been progress, albeit slow. Work which must be continued: in the archives, follow-up on personal testimonies, other methods of search. In our opinion, for improving the effectiveness of the investigations it is necessary to:

a) establish closer cooperation in the search process with the initiative of public organizations and funds;

b) more actively inform the public about the progress of the Commission's work through mass media. Attract people to the search who may know something about the fate of US citizens on the territory of the former USSR.

c) broaden the archival search by expanding the circle of archives and drawing in fonds from local archival institutions.

d) personally interview as large a number of people as possible who took part in the wars in Korea and Vietnam and in other episodes and operations of the period under investigation.

Such are some of the results of our work and some thoughts on its continuation.

[signed]
D. Volkogonov
22.09.92

[TFR 18-9]

[Two photos, one full face and one right profile, of a Caucasian male approximately 40 years old. Right profile has the number "834" written at the bottom left corner.] [TFR 18-10]

MINISTRY FOR STATE SECURITY [partially cut off at top of page]
[Handwritten on a pre-printed form.]
ORDER NO. F-24

30 August 1951

Given to: Captain I.S. Mamaev
For: Arrest and search of Braun-Klifford Charl'z [Hereafter Brown-Clifford Charles]

Address: Wherever he happens to be

[Seal "Minister of State Security of the USSR"]
[Stamp "Minister of State Security of the USSR]
Certificate 225
[Signature]

Arrest sanctioned (by the General Procurator of the USSR)

Assistant to the Chief Military Procurator of the Soviet Army
Colonel (Legal Service) Comrade Varskij
[TFR 18-11]

[Top of page is cut off. Fragment reads as follows:]

is prohibited. Fill in with the prisoner's words and verify with documents.

PRISONER QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. Last name	Brown-Clifford
2. First name and patronymic	Charles
3. Year and place of birth: Born in	1918, village Los Angeles city (America) Oblast' Kraj
4. Permanent place of residence before arrest (detailed address)	village Hamburg, Rajon Anderalster 27 city Oblast' Kraj
5. Profession and specialty	Engineer - - Draftsman
6. Last place of work	a) Establishment German firm

or type of business before arrest	enterprise	"BLOM-VOSS
	b) job	Draftsman
	c) title	_____
	d) if not working -- when and from where dismissed	_____

[TFR 18-12]

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
7. Nationality	American
8. Citizenship (if lacking passport, show which document certifies citizenship or describe in words)	a) cit. (subj.) German b) passport serial _____ No_____ by whom and when issued _____
9. Party membership	a) past [illegible - probably "N/A"] b) present _____ card No. _____
10. General and special education (underline and show what was completed)	higher, middle, lower 2 years special _____
11. Social origin (what were father and mother)	Peasant origin
12. Convictions (where, when, for what prosecuted and investigated, sentence)	
13. Detentions (by which organization, when, on suspicion of what crimes, under what name)	

13]

Relationship	Last name, first name and patronymic	Year of birth	Place of birth	Domicile, job and position
Father	Brown-Clifford Rutiart	56 yrs		in America
Mother	Brown-Clifford Bar-para	54 yrs		in America
Wife (husband)	Bachelor			
Children	None			
Brothers, sisters	None			

Place for photo

Print of the index finger of the right hand

(if missing, use the next finger -- with a corresponding mark). Fingerprint must be clear and fully rolled (from one edge of the nail to the other)

[Stamp with illegible first line ending "Butyrskij prison MGB" 31 August 1951

Duty photographer [signature]

[Fingerprint]

Personal signature (of the arrestee) [signature] [TFR 18-14]

1. Height: tall (171-180 cm), very tall (over 180 cm), short (155-164 cm), very short (up to 154 cm), medium (165-170 cm).

2. Figure: fat, stout, medium, lean, thin.

3. Shoulders: raised, fallen, horizontal.

4. Neck: short, long, noticeable goiter, projecting Adam's apple.

5. Hair color: blond, very light brown, light brown, dark brown, black, red, graying, gray.

6. Eye color: blue, gray, greenish, light brown, brown, black.

7. Face: round, oval, rectangular, triangular, pyramidal, diamond-shaped.

8. Forehead: high, low, straight, receding, protruding.

9. Brows: straight, arched, twisting - thick, thin, connected.

10. Nose: small, large - thick, thin, broad. Bridge of the nose: concave, straight, [illegible]. Base of the nose: raised, horizontal, fallen.

11. Mouth: small, large. Corners of the mouth: drawn down, raised.

12. Lips: thin, thick, pendulous lower lip, raised upper lip.

13. Chin: receding, straight, protruding, cleft, dimpled, with a transverse cleft.

14. Ears: small, large - oval, triangular, square, round. Protrusion of the ears: upper, lower, overall. Ear lobes: attached, detached, sloping, angular, oval.

15. Distinctive marks _____
_____ (physical deficiencies, mutilations, injuries, appendages: growths, warts, extra digits,

_____ stains, weals, scars, painful movement of the body, baldness, asymmetry of the face, different color eyes, etc.) tattoos (description)_____

16. Other peculiarities and habits _____
_____ (burr, stutter, bites nails, different finger manipulations, gesticulates (show how),

_____ tics, clears throat, spits, etc., etc.)

[TFR 18-14a]

[Item 16 is misnumbered in the original]

16. When arrested "30" August 1951, order No. F-24.

17. Reason for arrest Decree (on selected methods of suppression)

18. By whom enrolled 2nd Main Directorate of the MGB of the USSR

Form filled out At Butyrskij prison of the MGB of the USSR
(name of prison or KPZ)

City, village, railroad station Moscow

By whom Jr. Sergeant Mitrakov
(position, rank, last name)

Signature [signature]

Registration materials:

Alphabetical card -- "_____" copy

Fingerprint card -- "_____" copy

Photograph -- "_____" copy

Passed to Department "A" NKGB-UNKGB _____

Given _____
[signature]
(title)
Accepted _____
[signature]
(title)

"31" August 1951 [TFR 18-15]

[Handwritten "224"]**Special Session at the Ministry for State Security of the Union of SSR**

17 November 1951

HEARD

7. Case No. 5142 of the 2nd Main Directorate of the MGB of the USSR, on the charge --

BROWN-CLIFFORD Charles, born in 1918, birthplace Los Angeles, American, citizen of Germany, with a secondary school education.

Accused under Art. 58-4 UK RSFSR. DECREED

BROWN-CLIFFORD Charles
for participation in preparing an aggressive war against the Soviet government is sentenced to PRISON for a term of TWENTY FIVE years, counting the term from 28 August 1944.
[Seal of the Special Session of the Ministry for State Security, USSR]

Chief of the Secretariat of the Special Session
[signature]
6006

[Handwritten "5"] [TFR 18-16]
[Handwritten "52"]
[illegible abbr.] [Handwritten "M-4527"]

[Handwritten "Died 17 May 53 in V-Ural'sk prison"]

DECISION NO. 3478/N

Military Board of the Supreme Court of the Union of SSR
composed of:

[stamp "Noted in the OSK
"5" January 1955"]
[Single handwritten word,
illegible - may be signature]

Presiding - General-Major (Legal Service) MATULEVICH
members General-Major (Legal Service) ZARYANOV and
General-Major (Legal Service) DMITRIYEV

We have reviewed the material on the early release of BROWN-CLIFFORD Charles, born in 1918, American, citizen of Germany,in court session on "25" May 1953. He was sentenced by a Special Session of the MGB of the USSR on 17 November 1951 under Art. 58-4 of the UK of the RSFSR to 25 years imprisonment. Taking into account that further confinement in prison of the convicted BROWN-CLIFFORD is not necessary -

IT IS DECIDED:

BROWN-CLIFFORD Charles is released early from further serving his sentence.

Certified as duly signed --

OFFICIAL:

publ. in 3 cop. [Seal of the Military Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR]

cop. No. 1 in the VK roster [signature]
cop. No. 2-3 in the MVD USSR

Under arrest: Verkhne-Ural'sk prison.

[TFR 18-17]

According to information in the archives of the Ministry of Security of the Russian Federation, the release of Brown-Clifford Charles Artur occurred too late and he died in prison.

He is buried in the place where he was imprisoned.

[Handwritten "11.29.92"] [signature] [Volkogonov?]

[TFR 18-18]

CERTIFICATE
(of rehabilitation)

PROCURATOR GENERAL
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

MAIN DIRECTORATE FOR SUPERVISION
FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAWS
IN THE ARMED FORCES

"24" July 1992
No. 2-25427-46
103160, Moscow, K-160

I certify, that US citizen Brown-Clifford Charles Artur,(born 16 November 1918 in Los Angeles, California, USA, received "German national citizenship" in 1939, former engineer of the firm "Bl”m and Voá" in Hamburg, Germany) was detained on 8 AUG 44 by Soviet state security in Romania and was later confined in prison.

He was arrested with the approval of the procurator on 29 August 1951. He was sentenced without grounds on 17 November of that year by a non-judicial decision of a Special Session of the Ministry for State Security of the USSR, charged with participating in preparation of aggressive war against the Soviet Union, under Art. 58-4 of the UK of the RSFSR, to prison for a term of 25 years.

In accordance with Art. 3 of the Laws of the RSFSR of 18 October 1991, "On the rehabilitation of victims of political repression", Brown-Clifford Charles Artur is rehabilitated.

[Seal of the Main Military Procurator]
MILITARY PROCURATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT
FOR REHABILITATION

[signature] S. V. Lebedev-Gorski

[TFR 18-19]

[Two photographs. First photograph is a side and front view of a lean dark-haired man in his 40's dressed in a dark jacket and white shirt without a tie. Across the bottom of the photograph is written:]

568. Ehgon-Ogens Khaip-[Sai Samop?]

[The second photograph is a front view possibly of the same individual dressed similarly but with a tie. There is no writing on this photograph.]

[TFR 18-20]

Copy [Handwritten "284"]

Top Secret
copy No. 4

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

21 May 1947
No 2773/A

To Comrade Stalin, I.V.
To Comrade Molotov, V.M.

[Typed document with underlined sections of the text filled by handwriting. These sections were possibly censored at one time.]

I am reporting to you on the following:

In April, 1942 the American Embassy in the USSR, by a note addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, reported that according to information possessed by the Embassy, the American citizen Oggins, Esau is imprisoned in a camp in Noril'sk.

On behalf of the State Department, the Embassy asked for a report on the reason of his arrest, the term to which Oggins was sentenced and the condition of his health.

On the orders of Comrade Molotov concerning the insistences of the American Embassy, two meetings took place with Embassy representatives and the sentenced Oggins on 8 December 1942 and on 9 January 1943. During these meetings, Oggins told the representatives of the American Embassy that he was arrested as a Trotskyite, illegally entering the Soviet Union on someone else's passport to contact the Trotskyite underground in the USSR.

In spite of such a declaration, the American Embassy in Moscow repeatedly raised the question before the MID, USSR on the review of the case and the early release of Oggins and forwarded Oggins' letters and telegrams to his wife, who lives in the USA. They also told the MID, USSR that they recognize Oggins as an American citizen and are ready to repatriate

[TFR 18-21]

2.

him to his homeland.

On 9 May 1943, the American Embassy was told that corresponding Soviet Agencies do not consider it necessary to review Oggins' case.

On 20 February 1939, Oggins [Section of text appears to have been censored.] was in reality arrested on the charges of espionage and treachery.

[Section of text appears to have been censored.]

While investigating these suspicions we did not find corroboration and Oggins pleaded not guilty. However, a Special Session for the NKVD, USSR sentenced Oggins to 8 years in the ITL, counting the term from 20 February 1939. [Section of text appears to have been censored.]
the appearance of Oggins in the USA might be used by persons hostile to the Soviet Union for active propaganda against the USSR.

[TFR 18-22]

[Handwritten "286"]

Based on this, the MGB, USSR considers it necessary to execute Oggins, to report to the Americans, that after the meeting with Oggins and the representatives of the American Embassy, in June, 1943 he was returned to the place of confinement in Noril'sk and he died there in 1946 in a hospital as a result of aggravated tuberculosis of the spine.

In the archives of the Noril'sk camp we will reflect the course of Oggins' illness, medical and other help given him. Oggins' death will be registered officially as a [result?] of illness by an autopsy document and a burial certificate.

Since Oggins' wife

[Section of text appears to be censored]
is in New York, she has repeatedly asked our consulate for information about her husband, knowing that he was arrested,

[Section of text appears to be censored]
- we consider it useful [appears to be censored] to summon her to the consulate and tell her of the death of her husband.

I request Your instructions.

ABAKUMOV

[TFR 18-23]

U S S R

PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

ORDER NO. 2643

February 20, 1939

GIVEN TO VLASOV

BY STATE SECURITY COMRADE

FOR EXECUTION OF ARREST AND SEARCH

KHEJN, EGON, alias
OGGINS, ESAU (SY) SIMONOVICH

ADDRESS HOTEL, MOSCOW, KOM 1035

[Seal of the Ministry for Internal affairs of the USSR]

People's Commissar for Internal Affairs
[Initials]
Chief of the Second Department
[1 word illegible] Directorate NKVD USSR

CERTIFICATE: 35
[TFR 18-24]

[Handwritten "162"]

Extract from protocol No. [Illegible]

From the Special Session of the People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the USSR

am. _____ of 5 January 1940

HEARD	DECREED
3. Case No. 85/Investigative unit GUGB NKVD USSR on a charge Oggins, Esau Samojlovich, born 1898, native of the state of Massachusetts (USA), Jew, American subject.	OGGINS, Esau Simonovich for espionage to be sentenced to a term of 8 years, counting from 20 February 1939. Case to be passed to the archives.

[Names spelled above as they appear in the document]

[Seal of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs]

Chief of the Secretariat of the Special Session of
People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR
[Signature] IVANOV

[TFR 18-25]

[Very poor copy of what appears to be a pre-printed form. Mostly illegible.]

I [Signature of Oggins] [Handwritten "Oggins, Sy Simonovich"] am familiar with the decree of the Special Session of the NKVD of
5 January 1940.

The Decree of the Special Session declares:
[Illegible handwriting and signature]
Office, rank and signature

15 January 1940

[Seal of the People's Commissar for Internal Affairs]

Received
16 January 1940
[Signature]
[TFR 18-26]

[Seal of the Russian Federation]

General Procurator
of the Russian Federation

103793 Moscow K-9 Pushkinskaya St. 15-a

28 July 1992 No. 13/3-3940-92

CERTIFICATE OF REHABILITATION

Citizen Oggins, - Khejn Esau Simonovich
Year and birthplace 1898, Willimatik, USA
Place of residence before the arrest Moscow, Hotel "Moskva"
Place of work and duties (kind of work) before the arrest
subject of the USA
When and by which agency was he sentenced (repressed)
arrested on 20 February 1939 under article 58-6 of the criminal code of the RSFSR under suspicion of espionage. A prison term of 8 years was given for espionage by a Special Session of the NKVD

USSR on 5 January 1940.

By a conclusion of the Procurator of the USSR on 20 June 1989, Oggins, Khejn Esau Simonovich falls under the action of Article I of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 16 January 1989 "About the supplementary steps for restoration of justice concerning victims of repression taking place in the 30's, 40's and the start of the 50's.

Citizen Oggins, Khejn Esau Simonovich is rehabilitated.

Assistant General Procurator
of the Russian Federation

[Illegible seal with a superimposed signature]
G.F. Besnovskaya
[TFR 18-27]

[Seal of the Russian Federation]
MINISTRY
OF SECURITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
14 Sep 92 No. 10/A-283

TO THE ADVISOR TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR DEFENSE
QUESTIONS
Volkogonov, D.A.

Dear Dimitrij Antonovich!

As a result of an investigation, it was established that the US citizen Oggins, who was groundlessly repressed, was buried in the Jewish cemetery in the city of Penza.

Deputy Minister [Signature] V. Frolov

[TFR 18-28]

[Very poor copy of a pre-printed form. Mostly illegible.]

[Seal of the Russian Federation]
RSFSR

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

TsZ No. 008576

Citizen Oggins
last name Esau Simonovich
first name, patronymic
died Thirteenth of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty seven 13 Jan 1947
year, month and date
age 49
cause of death [handwriting illegible]

about which is in the book of deeds and acts of a civil nature
1947 year January month 30
date
the corresponding record no. 26
is done
Place of death city village Penza

rajon
oblast, kraj
republic
location [illegible] Northern [Illegible]

[Illegible Seal]

location [illegible]
[1 word illegible] of deeds and
acts of a civil nature

[Signature]